



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

## NOTES AND REVIEWS

*America Among Nations.* By H. H. POWERS. New York, Macmillan, 1917.

The author has written this book as a sequel to his work of last year, *The Things Men Fight For*, published before the entry of the United States into the world-war. He presents here an "historic interpretation of our national character and our relations to other nations." In the first part, entitled, "America at Home," he portrays the colonial struggle for race ascendancy, isolation as a factor in the separation of Great Britain and her colonies, and the aggressive attitude and imperialistic spirit of the United States in its unsuccessful as well as its successful attempts at expansion. Then follows a discussion of the "New Imperialism" with its subtler methods,—spheres of influence, protectorates, etc. The chapter on Pan-Americanism will do nothing to assuage the fears of the Latin-Americans or give comfort to those who look to Pan-American coöperation as a solution of the difficulties between the two Americas. The second part of the book is entitled, "America among the World-Powers." In this the author discusses conditions in the various countries of Europe, and in Japan. He urges the working together of the Anglo-Saxon countries, but not in any organized way. For the sake of real world peace, Germany must first be defeated and then learn to "accept equality and not domination." Overwhelming defeat is harsh but is the only way of making Germany agree. The author believes that "though the world must be subdued to order, humanity must somehow still be free."

M. H.

*Political Ideals.* BY BERTRAND RUSSELL. New York, The Century Company, 1917. 172 pp.

Although this book is composed of a series of separately published essays, it is more than a mere compilation. There is a, very clear dominant principle which pervades the entire collection and gives to it a real unity.

Mr. Russell's political philosophy, as here set forth, is thoroughly individualistic. His fundamental premise being, that "Political ideals must be based upon ideals for the individual life," he care-

fully makes it plain that he means "Not one ideal for all men, but a separate ideal for each separate man." A detailed statement of such an ideal capable of universal application is not possible, but Mr. Russell lays down certain "Broad principles, which can be used to guide our estimates as to what is possible or desirable."

Mr. Russell defines in the life of the individual two sorts of "goods," those in regard to which individual possession is possible, and those in regard to which individual possession does not hinder but rather promotes general equal participation therein. Corresponding to these two sorts of goods are two sorts of impulses, which Mr. Russell terms the "Possessive" and the "Creative" impulse respectively. The desiderata of a satisfactory individual life are, strong creative impulses, overpowering the impulse of possession, liberty to develop after the fundamental impulse, and self-respect or native pride. Political institutions are good or bad as they further or oppose the realization of these ends. Existing institutions are "Very far indeed from what they ought to be." In his analysis he concludes that the diffusion of power, by devolution, in the political and in the economic sphere, and autonomy, both for districts and for organizations, together with the abolition of capitalism and the wages system would go far to produce institutional changes favorable to the ideal individual life. He devotes himself briefly to Socialism as a system, pointing out deficiencies and weaknesses. In the international as well as in the national sphere he applies his principle of "Possessive" or "Creative" impulses and concludes, that as the problem of individual liberty and public control so the problem of national independence and internationalism can only approach solution as the nations of the earth turn from "Possessivism" to creative activities. The internationalist, in this spirit, will no longer desire for his country things which can only be acquired at the expense of others, but rather those things in which the excellence of any one country is to the advantage of all the world. 'Life and hope for the world are to be found only in the deeds of love.' Is this the voice of one crying in the wilderness?

M. H.

*The Bolsheviks and World Peace.* By LEON TROTSKY. With an Introduction by Lincoln Steffens. New York, Boni and Liveright. 1918. 239 pp.

Although at first thought the expectations aroused by the title of this book seem not to have been met, it contains implicitly